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# *In Memoriam*

James A. Hart, Roland Gideon Curtin

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FROM

*American Climatological Association*









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## In Memoriam

SAMUEL EDWIN SOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.S.

BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES H. ALDEN, M.D., U.S.A.

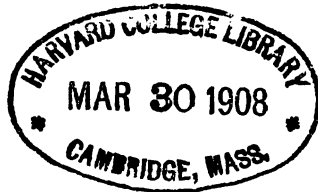
W. C. GLASGOW, M.D.

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*From the Transactions of the  
American Climatological Association*

1907

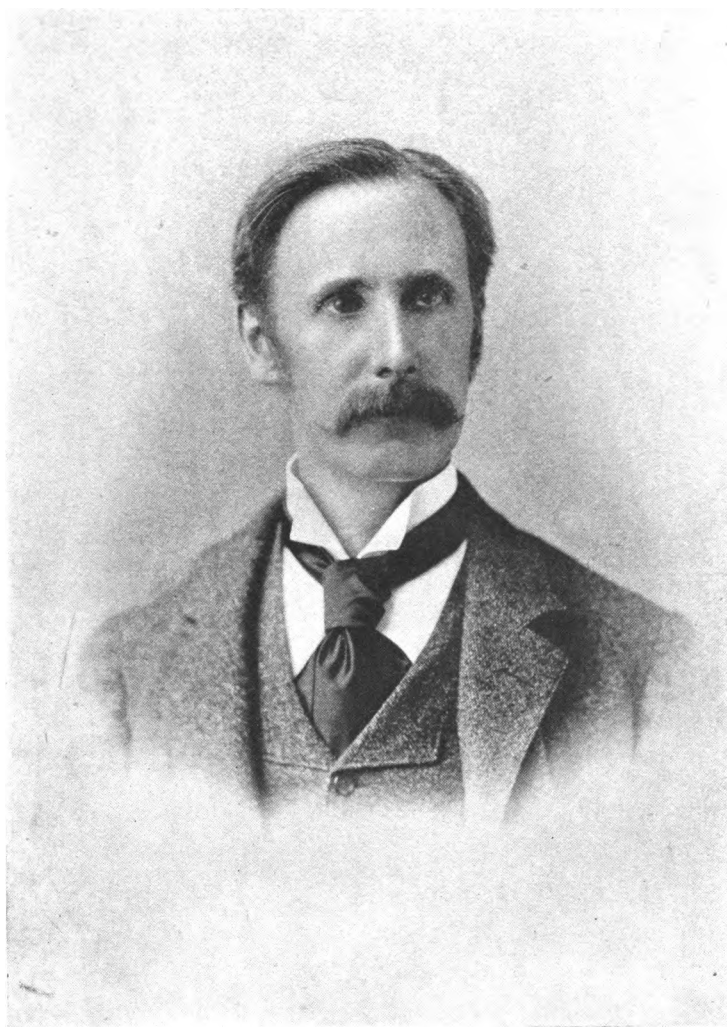
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*American Climatological Association.*







SAMUEL EDWIN SOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.S.  
(President, 1895)

It is not a matter of  
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the right of the people to  
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## IN MEMORIAM.

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### SAMUEL EDWIN SOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.S.

DR. SAMUEL EDWIN SOLLY was born in London, England, May 5, 1845. His father, Dr. Samuel Solly, was a distinguished London Surgeon and Fellow of the Royal Society—also an author of numerous scientific articles. Dr. Solly acquired his early education at Rugby, and his medical training at St. Thomas Hospital Medical College. He was graduated in 1867 from the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He began the study of climatic treatment of pulmonary diseases at the early age of eighteen, when he was forced by a break in health to travel in Egypt, the Riviera, and Switzerland. Since that time he has visited nearly every important health resort in Europe and America, personally inspecting most of the public and private Sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis. His intimate acquaintance with specialists on tuberculosis, who held him in high esteem, was unusually large. Through association with his father he had unusual opportunities of coming in touch with the leading laryngologists and specialists of the day in England. At the age of thirty, owing to another breakdown in health, he came to America and, in 1874, established himself in Colorado Springs, where he immediately continued his investigations as a Climatologist. His researches in this branch are well known to the profession generally, not only in this country but also in Europe.

His articles embrace "Tuberculous Laryngitis," "Temperament," "Relation of Nasal Disease to Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "The Influence of Altitude upon the Blood," and numerous medical essays which have been presented to the various societies of which he was a member.

After years of careful, personal investigation and travel he published the *Hand-book of Medical Climatology*. This work is familiar to all members of this Society and is considered an authority by the



profession generally. Dr. Solly was a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, of London; Ex-President of the American Climatological Association, of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, Colorado State Medical Society, and the El Paso County Medical Society. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Denver. He was a director of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, a member of the Social Science Association, a Fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and a Member of the American Medical Association. At the time of his death he was the Treasurer of the Colorado State Society. He had been a number of times President of the El Paso County Medical Society and was one of its founders. Dr. Solly was an early member of the American Climatological Association, served many years in its Council, and was President in 1895. It was in this Society that he took the greatest pride. During his membership he never missed a meeting unless absent from the country or detained by illness. He always had something of interest to present, and his remarks were interspersed with the humor that was so natural to him. As he loved our Society, so did we love him. My own relations with him were of such an intimate nature that the presenting of this inadequate notice is to me peculiarly difficult. When I went to Colorado Springs in 1876, an entire stranger and broken down in health, he was one of the first to meet me and extend that hospitality for which he was so noted. Our friendship was of such a nature that it was my privilege to have opportunities of knowing of numerous acts of charity which he was constantly engaged in. Never did he neglect to show the same delicate attention to his impecunious patients that he showed to the more fortunate. He was always the true Christian gentleman.

Dr. Solly was a worker not only in his profession, but in every enterprise requiring public spirit. He became interested in Colorado Springs as a health resort at once upon his arrival there, and from that time was identified with every important event of State or City. He was foremost in the promotion of the Antlers Hotel, and was also a founder, and for many years President, of the El Paso Club. He was senior warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church from the time of its organization.

Undoubtedly Dr. Solly's life was shortened by his devotion to what he called his "pet scheme," that of establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in Colorado Springs. This had for many

years been his hobby. Although he did not live to see his ideal realized, he did see the establishment of the Cragmor Sanatorium in successful operation before his death.

Regarding Dr. Solly's private life, I can probably offer no better tribute than to quote from the Colorado Springs Gazette: "In private life Dr. Solly was one of the most delightful companions. Well informed on an exceedingly wide range of subjects, fluent in conversation, quick in apprehension, witty in his terms of speech, he was many times the life of the company in which he sat. As an after-dinner speaker and as a toast master he had few equals, and one reason why his more solid addresses were so well received was because they were illuminated with humor. The state of his health for a few years prevented him from taking a prominent part in social life, but up to that time he was one of the most delightful of guests and the most charming of hosts."

By his death our Association has lost one of its most active and distinguished members, a loss not only to the Society but to each individual member.

JAMES A. HART.

The TRANSACTIONS of this Association, for a great many years, will show, I think, that our friend Solly was one of its most devoted members. By devoted I mean not only constant in attendance, but aiding by discussion and contribution to its success. Doing what he could to make it of full stature. It is natural, therefore, that we should miss him unusually at this time, and that we should wish to record our sense of loss.

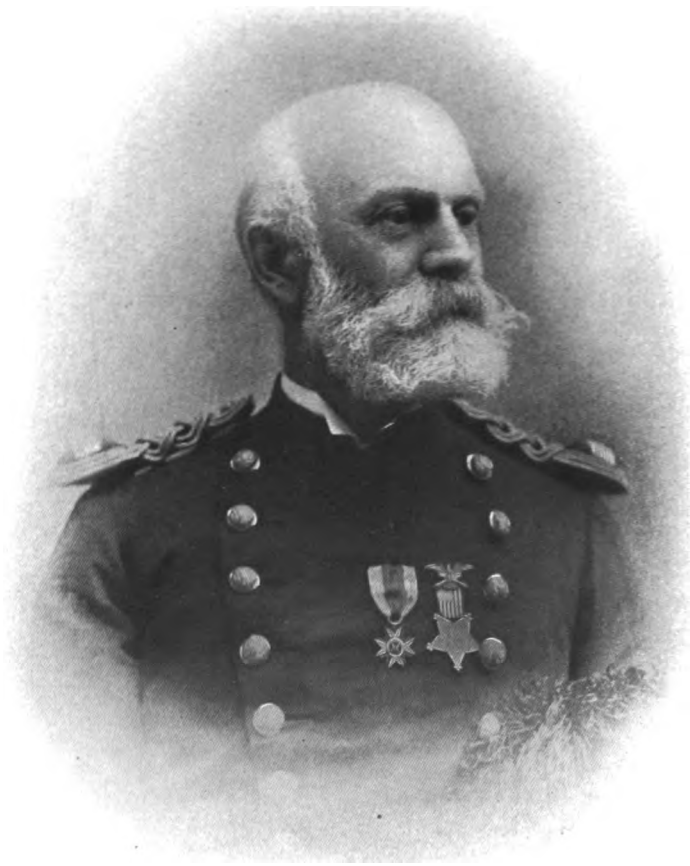
Solly was one of those men who deserved well of his Fellows for his fine, manly living. He made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. He enriched the world by his living. There is not a long string of degrees affixed to his name to show this, but he lived, quietly, into a big work. He was preëminently, and on all occasions, the gentleman; not in manner alone, but in fact as well. He was a Christian gentleman, not of the namby-pamby type, but forceful. Every good work that came before him commanded his hearty support. He was a valuable citizen, giving of his time and energies to the public. He was artistic; many a building in Colorado Springs owes its attractive appearance to him. To few is it given, as it seems to have been to

him, to leave his stamp so strongly on the face of things. He was closely identified with the growth of his town and State. But this is not all. This, of itself would be enough of glory for any one of us, but with him there was more. He came a stranger to a strange land, a foreigner to another country, and was quick to see its strong points; to throw himself heart and soul into its life; to identify himself, to the point of absorption, with its growth, and to herald these qualities so long and so loud, that he compelled others to hear. What Colorado Springs owes to S. Edwin Solly it is difficult to estimate. No more can we compute the debt of the "country of his adoption," to the life of this one man. He left a strong impression for good on a virgin country. He fought a good fight and has left a record that we all may do well to emulate. But above all this, and greater than any admiration, was the deep affection we had for the man himself. His kindly humor won us. We all loved Solly.

S. A. F.







CHARLES H. ALDEN, M.D.  
(Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Retd.)





## BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES H. ALDEN, M.D., U.S.A.

I HAVE been requested by our President to write a short review of the late CHARLES HENRY ALDEN, at one time Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., and during the Spanish-American War Acting Surgeon General of the United States. He became a member of the American Climatological Association in 1897, and contributed two papers to the TRANSACTIONS of the Society, entitled "Climatology of Porto Rico" and "Some Southern California Health Resorts."

In 1896, when on my way back from the Second Pan-American Medical Congress, which was held in the City of Mexico, several of the delegates were discussing the merits of the medical schools from which they had graduated. Looking at Dr. Alden, I saw a tear trembling on his eyelid. I asked him what was the cause of his sadness, and he answered: "Your allusions to your medical schools make me feel sad, for I have no alma mater. I graduated from the old Pennsylvania Medical College, which closed its doors during the Civil War." I said to him: "Doctor, don't feel bad. I think you will have an alma mater at some future time." When I reached home I spoke to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and told him of the conversation in Mexico. He said: "I am greatly interested, as Dr. Alden was my chief during the Civil War at the old Turner's Lane General Hospital in Philadelphia; and a better equipped medical officer or a more genial gentleman I have never met. Why, of course we will get the degree for him. In June, 1901, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine (*honoris causa*) was conferred upon him by the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Only twenty-one persons had received this degree from the University previously, and nearly half of these were French Surgeons who had accompanied General Lafayette to this country during the Revolutionary War.

General Alden was the son of Rev. Charles H. Alden, Chaplain, U. S. N., and was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1836. He was graduated at Brown University in 1856, with the degree of A.M.



As previously stated, he received his degree of M.D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1858. He entered the Medical Corps of the Army in 1859, serving during that year in New Mexico. In 1860, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon. In 1861, after an engagement with the Confederates near Las Cruces, N. M., he was taken prisoner with Major Lynde's command of the Seventh Infantry. After having been paroled, he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Rouse's Point, N. Y.

In 1862, while on duty at the Surgeon General's office in Washington, D. C., he organized the Georgetown College Hospital, and the same year, after having been released from parole, he was assigned to service with the Army of the Potomac, and was in charge of the transportation of the wounded during the Battle of Fredericksburg. In 1863, he assumed charge of Turner's Lane General Hospital, Philadelphia, and was Recorder of the Army Examining Board. During this year and the next he was on duty in connection with the drafts in Pennsylvania, and in 1864 became Assistant Medical Director, Department of Pennsylvania.

In 1865 he became Assistant Medical Purveyor, was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In 1866 he was promoted to the rank of Major and Surgeon. He served during this year against the Indians in Wyoming.

From 1870 to 1877 he served successively in Michigan, New York, Washington Territory, and Oregon. He took part in campaign against the Nez Perces Indians, participating in the Battle of Clearwater and the skirmish at Kamiah, Idaho.

In the fall of 1877 he was made Recorder of the Army Medical Examining Board at New York City, with which he remained connected until 1883, and of which he was frequently the President. During this period, he saw the need of changes in the method of examining applicants. His suggestions were adopted by the Surgeon General in 1888, and greatly simplified the work of the Board. Instead of sitting for an indefinite length of time examining applicants singly, the Board met on certain dates and examined the candidates in classes of convenient size. General Alden also advocated establishing a school for instructing the recently appointed officers in those branches in which military medicine differed from civil medicine. Such a

school he was empowered to organize in 1893, and became its first President.

In 1890 he was sent to Berlin to represent the U. S. Army at the Tenth International Medical Congress. In 1893 he was made Principal Assistant to the Surgeon General at Washington, and placed in charge of the Hospital Corps and Supply Division, the position he held during the Spanish-American War. While in this position he devised a litter several pounds lighter and more compact than the old one. This litter was officially adopted. He also advocated and brought about another change. Formerly all that became ruptured in the service were discharged, but he had this system changed so that if those suffering with herniæ would submit to a radical operation, they could return to the service after the cure had been effected. In this way much expense and many valuable men have been saved to the Army.

In order to interest and instruct medical officers of the National Guard in military medicine, and to stimulate the medical officers of the Army by contact with doctors in civil life, he was largely instrumental in forming the Association of Military Surgeons, serving as its President one year. He was also the first President of the Army Medical School, holding the position of Lecturer on "Duties of Medical Officers." In 1893 and 1894 he was President of the Army Medical Examining Board at Washington, D. C.

As I have already mentioned, he was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress held in the City of Mexico in 1896. In 1899 he was an official delegate to the Convention of the Association of Military Surgeons in Kansas City, where he was elected President of the Association.

On April 28, 1900, he was retired from active service on account of age, and became a resident of Newtonville, Mass., where he remained until compelled by ill health to remove to Southern California, in 1903. In 1904 he was promoted to Brigadier General on the Retired List by Act of Congress. He died at Pasadena, June 7, 1906, of pulmonary tuberculosis. His body was cremated there, and his ashes were later interred at Arlington Cemetery, near Washington.

Dr. Alden was a man of charming personality, being one of the most popular and most efficient officers of the army. His love and enthusiasm for his profession, military medicine, were exhibited all his life. He took great interest in improving the condition of the soldier and in instilling his own enthusiasm into the younger members of the

Medical Corps with whom he came in contact in the Army Medical School, and his efforts to simplify and improve the executive part of the Medical Department have already been mentioned. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being active in mission work, particularly in the West. He was also a member of the following organizations: The American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Old Colony Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, Brown University Alumni Association, the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Massachusetts Commandery), the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War (Commandery of Massachusetts), the Order of Indian Wars, and the University Club of Boston.

He married, in October, 1864, Katherine R. Lincoln, of Philadelphia. He is survived by three children: Alice Wight; Charles H., Jr., an architect living in San Francisco; and Eliot, a surgeon now practising in Pasadena, California.

ROLAND G. CURTIN.







W. C. GLASGOW, M.D

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## W. C. GLASGOW, M.D.

DR. W. C. GLASGOW was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and also from the University of Vienna. He held the chairs of Clinical Medicine and Laryngology at Washington University, and had also been consulting physician to the City Hospital of St. Louis and the Martha Parsons Hospital for Children. Dr. Glasgow took a great interest in the American Laryngological Association, and was its President in 1890. Dr. Glasgow was very highly regarded in St. Louis for his high personal character and courteous manner, as well as for his professional attainments.

As a scholar and as a man, Dr. Glasgow represented the highest and best type of American physician. Through his character, breeding, and temperament his high social standing was everywhere assured. As a physician he was devoted to the welfare of all classes needing his aid. He was enthusiastic in his love for the scientific side of his calling. Personally, with unusual temptations to the contrary, he possessed a singular modesty of disposition and a large appreciation of the good work of other men. Notoriety of any kind was especially repugnant to him. Easily the first authority in his department in a section of the United States geographically larger than that occupied by any of his contemporaries living in other cities, he held the field without the semblance of a rival from the beginning to the end of his long and useful career. He was a delightful companion, an ideal physician, and a widely appreciated and dearly loved friend.

Dr. Glasgow was in his sixty-third year, and leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter.

















